



A NEW GENUS OF AUSTRALIAN DELPHACIDAE (HOMOPTERA).

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(With one text-figure.)

Very little is known of the Australian *Delphacidae*, and most, if not all, of the species recorded are from the Eastern States. The finding of an undescribed species from King George's Sound, South-west Australia, in the Macleay Collection at the Sydney University is therefore of interest.

I have proposed a new genus for this species for reasons stated below, and consider that it is entogenic. Of the fourteen genera, containing about fifty species, recorded as Australian, I consider only one, with one species (*Proterosydne arborea* Kirk.) can be regarded as entogenic, all the others being genera whose centres of density are situated outside of Australia, or they are so nearly allied to such genera as to demonstrate their origin clearly.

The character of the tibial spur places this genus in the Tropidocephalini. From *Tropidocephalus* it differs in having the head much more elongate and flattened laterally instead of horizontally. The Hawaiian genus *Dictyophorodelphax* Swezey is superficially like it, but belongs to the Alobini; the head is not flattened laterally and the tegmina are truncate at apex. The South African genus *Embolophora* Stal, I only know by the description. Stal sank it into *Liburnia* Stal, so for the present we must consider that it belongs to the Delphaeini. The head is not so long as in *Pseudembolophora*.

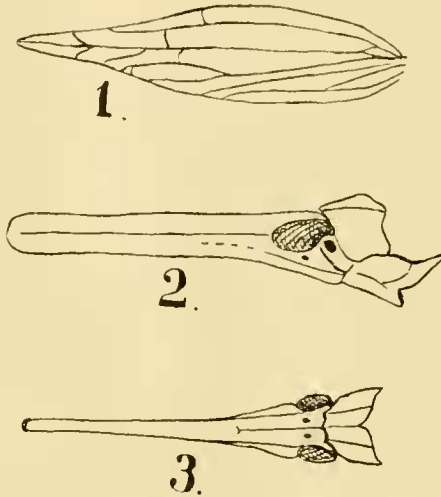
PSEUDEMBOLOPHORA, n.g.

Type, *Pseudembolophora macleayi*.

Head very long and flattened laterally, three times as long as the pro- and meso-nota together; vertex narrower at apex than at base, a median carina on basal third after which it fades out; median frontal carina entire from base to apex, lateral carinae from base to eye, and another from near the eye to apex, a transverse carina on gena; eye oblong with a slight antennal emargination; elypeus in profile produced into a strong point in middle, tricarinate; antennae terate reaching slightly beyond apex of face, first joint about as long as wide, second joint twice the length of first, slightly enlarged to apex, arista apical. Pronotum tricarinate, lateral carinae very slightly diverging posteriorly, reaching the hind margin; mesonotum tricarinate. Hind femora short, reaching one-fourth from apex of abdomen in male and about one-half in female; tibiae longer than femora; tarsi shorter than tibiae, first tarsal joint subequal to the other two together; spur slightly shorter than first tarsus, cultrate, thick, slightly concave on inner surface, a strong tooth at apex but none on hind margin. Tegmina long and narrow, the apex produced to an acute point.

PSEUDEMBOLOPHORA MACLEAYI, n.sp.

Male.—Brachypterous; ochraceous or light brown, carinae of head and thorax lighter; dorsum of abdomen dark brown. Tegmina hyaline, veins and apex of tegmina brown, the brown veins broken by small white dots. The pygofer cannot be made out very well as the specimen is carded and too old to relax and remount. The ventral edge of opening straight, the sides angular and curved in-



Pseudembolophora macleayi, n.sp.

1. Left tegmen.
2. Head and pronotum, lateral view.
3. The same, dorsal view.

ward; anal segment large with large anal style; genital styles small, slightly curved and gradually narrowed to a point. Length, 5.5 mm.; tegmen, 3 mm.

Female.—Macropterous and brachypterous; similar in colour to the male. Pygofer large, ovipositor small, reaching about half way along pygofer; anal segment large, wider than deep, anal style large, narrowly oblong. Length, 6 mm.; tegmen, 4 mm.

Hab.—King George's Sound, South-west Australia.

The material consists of one carded male in good condition with tegmina but no wings, as is generally the condition of brachypterous Homoptera; two females, one on a pin in fairly good condition with tegmina and no wings, and one female on card with no tegmina but with wings present, but in a bad condition. This indicates that there are both macropterous and brachypterous forms, at least in the female sex. Whether the macropterous forms have a different shaped tegmen I am unable to say. There is also one nearly full grown nymph carded; the head is not so long proportionately and the tegmina pads are pointed at apex. All the material is in the Macleay Collection.